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It is much less than written, and still more  
said about hopes. A backwoods correspon-  
dent of an exchange, like myself, is partial  
to them, and gives the following advice:

What paradise men it gives!  
What beauty! what delight!  
Old men and young ones desire  
A maid in crinoline.

Then go and buy a crinoline,  
And pay just what you please;  
You have my word, it is assured  
Next winter you'll not freeze.

I, to a homely friend of mine,  
Who, dying for a beau,  
I changed to meet, gave this receipt,  
To relieve her woe:

"Go get," says I, "a crinoline,  
And wear it—you know how."  
Do you suppose I cured her woe?  
She has a baby now!

SONG OF A LOVE-SICK DANIEL.  
My heart is sick, my heart is sad—  
But oh! the cause I dare not tell—  
I am not grieved, I am not glad,  
I am not ill, I am not well!

I'm not myself, I'm not the same;  
I am, indeed, I know not what!  
I'm changed in all, except in name—  
Oh! when shall I be changed in that!

An Eloquent and Just Tribute.  
We have not read for many a day a more  
eloquent, beautiful, and at the same time  
truthful tribute, than the following to the  
glorious old Democratic party, which it is  
the fashion with a few unreflecting and un-  
grateful persons now-a-days to abuse. It is  
from the Mississippi:

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.—One of our  
contemporaries says, with great truth, that it  
is a proud thing to be a democrat. Coeval  
with the constitution, the old party has de-  
fended it and preserved it from every assault,  
and is as fresh and vigorous now as when  
led by Jefferson against the alien and sedi-  
tion laws, or Jackson against the bank.—  
Every issue that is made against it, results  
in a public confession by all its opponents  
of the truth of the Democratic principles  
and the wisdom of the Democratic policy.  
Every faction of a party that arises calls it-  
self the "true democracy." National Repub-  
licanism, Whiggery, Know Nothingism and  
Black Republicanism, each in turn denounce  
the sham democracy, each vaunted its  
pure faith, and each has been obliged to ad-  
mit the falsehood of its pretensions. Thus  
tariff, bank, and internal improvements,  
have all resulted in a settlement according  
to the policy of the Democratic party.

Now, that the Democratic party is at its  
summit of political power and prosperity in  
the United States—now that the intelligence  
and patriotism of the country have fairly  
embraced the democratic creed—the demo-  
cratic organization, through which this noble  
virtue has been won, is exposed to a new  
peril. It is in danger of being regarded as  
an instrumentality whose work is accom-  
plished, and which may be thrown aside. No  
view can be more erroneous.

It will not be questioned by Democrats  
that to the action of the Democratic party—  
marshaled and militant, and so triumphant  
over all the forms of opposition to it—every  
great step in our national progress, and every  
successful approximation to the principles  
of good government in our domestic policy,  
are due. In this view, partisan organization  
and party spirit, in a broad and liberal sense  
of the term, have been the great instruments  
by which our national well-being has been  
wrought out. To preserve these advanta-

ges, the Democratic organization in all its  
vigor is as necessary as it was to obtain  
them.

The tendencies to misgovernment are  
never idle. They beset the halls of leg-  
islation. They clamor at the portals of ex-  
ecutive power. They beset the body polit-  
ic in every form of influence from abroad.  
They organize their corrupt action at home  
by every artifice which they can appeal to  
popular credulity, and every stimulant which  
can arouse personal passion. They take  
upon themselves the fairest names. Now  
they clamor for licentiousness under the  
name of liberty. Always they conceal per-  
sonal ends and self-seeking under the guise  
of public benefits. They demand for classes  
peculiar and exclusive privileges, on the as-  
sumption that these are needful for the wel-  
fare of the people. They point to the splen-  
did sins of the powerful and consolidated  
governments as excuses for undermining the  
rights of the States; and again by an equal  
perversion they cloak, under the sacred name  
of the rights of the States, the purposes of a  
fanaticism hostile to the Constitution and  
the Union.

Against all these forms of peril and evil,  
the unbroken organization of the Democra-  
tic party is the only safe defense. Its time-  
honored principles—its usages conformed to  
these, and embodying the practical political  
wisdom of successive generations—its great  
names, which have been the watchword of  
fruitful and glorious victories—all of these  
are wanted to perpetuate and preserve the  
democratic system of policy, and protect the  
country from the schemes and machinations  
of its opponents. Our national experience  
has made the fact conspicuous, that party  
organization and party discipline have been  
the shield of political virtue and the sword  
of political wisdom. In this country no  
party lines are to be dreaded. The death of  
partyism breeds corruption. In such an  
event politics becomes a personality, and leg-  
islation a strife of selfish interests.

It is the duty, therefore, of all democrats  
who have at heart the success either of the  
democratic cause or of the democratic ad-  
ministration, to hold on firmly to the demo-  
cratic organization, in which lies their  
strength. No man is a safe counsellor who  
would weaken it or break it down. Its work  
can never be fully accomplished, so long as  
the principles of good government are ex-  
posed to open or covert assault. It must  
form the hope and reliance of the people so  
long as they would protect their interests  
from the insidious arts of corruption, and  
the flagrant excesses of misgovernment.

THROWING ITS THEORIES OVERBOARD.  
The New York Tribune, speaking in depre-  
cation of the Haskin combination, makes this  
statement:

"If we thought the Cincinnati platform  
would make all our territory free territory—  
all States henceforth admitted free States—  
it would be a good enough platform for us,  
so far as slavery is concerned."  
And this is the end of all the vaporing,  
theorizing, agitating and Union dissolving  
of which the Tribune has been the agent  
and oracle. The next step will be to "think  
so," and then to take the Cincinnati plat-  
form, without a why or wherefore.—Albany  
Argus.

Greeley during his recent visit to this  
State advised the republicans, to drop the  
abolition notions of the party ostensibly,  
become more conservative and national,  
give up the present name and organization,  
and come out for the campaign of 1860 with  
new colors and modified principles. The  
opposition have already abandoned the  
name republican so completely that they  
themselves have become disgusted with it  
as a party cognomen, and therefore in-  
tend to give it up. They have tried so many  
with no better luck that we very much fear  
that a new name will not be sufficient to  
cover up old deformities. In the new grand  
union opposition party—it must be opposi-  
tion—the old political stagers who have been  
ever contending against the democracy will  
be the principal actors. Will the move-  
ment win? Why a new party to sustain  
democratic principles! Of what use such  
an organization! The country has too much  
confidence in the old democratic party,  
which has upheld the constitution and its  
strict construction, the rights and equality  
of the States, and developed those measures  
of public policy which have made us a rich  
and powerful nation, to surrender the gov-  
ernment to any new-fangled organization  
which Greeley & Co. can fix up. The  
democratic party will live and reign to see  
a thousand organizations such as the re-  
publican born, struggle through a brief ex-  
istence and pass off the stage, unworn,  
unhonored and unsung, to reappear in some  
new character and title. As it has been,  
so will it be. The future of the democratic  
party will be as triumphant as its past has  
been.—State Sentinel.

## Independent Candidates.

We have often heard it remarked by dem-  
ocrats, that it was a strange thing to them  
to see how eager the opposition was to take  
up and support for office, a democrat who  
would announce himself as an independent  
candidate against his party. If democrats  
will for a moment look at the matter, they  
will find there is nothing strange about it.

The opposition do not support such a can-  
didate because they like or have any con-  
fidence in the man. They support and en-  
courage him for the purpose of injuring the  
democratic organization, well knowing that  
they have no hope of success now nor here-  
after unless they break up the regular or-  
ganization of the party. Thus, it is, when-  
ever a democrat, who has been in good  
standing in his party, shows a willingness to  
become an independent candidate, you see  
and hear our opponents, at once, taking  
grounds for him, by encouraging and sup-  
porting him. They despise the man and  
his treachery to his party—but they love  
and encourage the treason, simply because  
they hope to strengthen their party by his  
traitorous course.

The independent candidates furnish food  
for the opposition, by abusing their former  
friends and conventions. They resort to all  
manner of abuse—conventions, with them  
are at once all wrong, they are managed ras-  
cally the very moment the party fails to nomi-  
nate them for an office. They sing their  
song long and loud. Our opponents en-  
courage them in their false attacks upon  
the party, and use their slang against us,  
hoping that it will be believed by democrats  
and cause them to take a stand against  
their party.

For proof of this, witness the course pur-  
sued by Jno. G. Davis in the 7th District,  
Judge Hovey in the 1st District, and Car-  
roll in the 4th District. There is not a Black  
Republican speaker in the State that says  
as many hard things against the Democra-  
tic party as these men do. Then witness the  
course pursued by the independent can-  
didates in the different counties for the Leg-  
islature and County offices. Our opponents  
never showed more bitter hostility to our  
party than these men do.

Yet we find these candidates claim to be  
good democrats—as strong as they ever  
were, &c. and notwithstanding their declara-  
tions that they are yet democrats, we find  
their strong supporters and bosom friends  
are Black Republicans and Know Nothings.

We are satisfied that the democratic party  
of no portion of Indiana, will support such  
men for any office. The democracy of In-  
diana, by adhering to their regular organiza-  
tion, have maintained the ascendancy in the  
State—and they will not now suffer them-  
selves to be thrown into the minority by sup-  
porting bolters; for so sure as they do per-  
mit themselves to be divided and thrown  
into confusion, they will be defeated and  
over run by their opponents.

The democracy of no State in the Union  
holds a nobler or higher position among the  
Democracy of the Nation, than that of In-  
diana, and that position they will maintain,  
in spite of bolters and disorganizers.—Pach  
Eagle.

## AN INDEPENDENT CATHOLIC ORGANIZATION.

—We find the following announcement  
in a Canadian paper:

The Rev. M. Chiniquy, so well known  
in Canada as the apostle of temperance and  
a most eloquent preacher, and whose resis-  
tance of Episcopal authority in Illinois has  
latterly excited so much painful feeling  
among his orthodox compatriots has at length  
been induced to take a rash and probably  
an irretrievable step. Bishop Duggan, of  
Chicago, who had succeeded Bishop O'Regan,  
solemnly ratified the canonical cen-  
sures and interdict pronounced by the lat-  
ter against M. Chiniquy; whereupon the  
reverend gentleman, about the 22d ult., in  
the court house at Kankakee, and in the  
presence of a great crowd, made a public  
declaration that he separated from the Cath-  
olic church, and was going to found a sect  
under the denomination of "Egus Christi-  
enne Catholique," independent of Rome and  
the bishops.

The Greenville Press says: "An  
extra session of the Indiana Legislature  
will likely be called some time in November,  
for the purpose of providing for the collec-  
tion of a revenue for this year. It will com-  
posed of the new members, to be elected in  
October.

## Autumn Musings.

BY CLARA.

O, an autumn morn is glorious,  
With its pure, fresh, bracing breeze,  
Whispering, sighing, lightly swaying,  
O'er the meadows, through the trees;  
Singing dirges, low and solemn,  
Round the maple's leafy column.

Fading leaves are slowly falling,  
Tinged with gold and crimson hues,  
And the birds are softly calling—  
"Have you heard the mournful news!  
List! the Autumn wind is low humming;  
Winter, cold and dark, is coming."

See the tender fledglings trying  
If their wings are swift and strong  
For their weary annual journey  
To a Southern land of song;  
Where the sunshine and the flowers  
Fade not with the summer hours.

Autumn sweet and mournful season—  
How I love thy quiet days—  
With thy rainbow-tinted forests,  
And the soft, blue, dreamy haze  
Floating, hovering o'er the mountains,  
Pleasant valleys, and murmuring fountains.

As the withered leaves are crisping  
Neath my footsteps wandering slow,  
Soft and sweet they seem to whisper,  
Soon, like us, you may be low,  
Sleeping in the earth's cold bosom  
Ere another spring shall blossom.

Yet I grieve not; life hath never  
Been so full of bliss to me  
That I should regret to sever  
All the bonds which set me free,  
And my spirit with the blest  
Finds her weary wings in rest.

Among other things a writer in the  
New Albany Tribune says the Democrats  
of the First District have discarded Niblack,  
and have placed the flagstaff of Democracy  
in the hands of Judge Hovey, who was born  
and raised a true Democrat, and never vot-  
ed anything but an unscratched Democratic  
ticket. This is as monstrous a falsehood  
as ever was uttered. Hovey may have been  
born a Democrat for all that we know,  
but he certainly was not "raised" one. He  
was a Whig, and violent and bitter oppo-  
nent of the Democratic party all his life,  
till he found the Whig party was unable  
to satiate his thirst for office, when he be-  
came a Democrat, which was about the  
year 1830—possibly a little longer. During  
the eight years Judge Hovey has been a  
Democrat, he has called upon the party  
which he had spent all his previous life in  
travelling for the following offices: They  
elected him a member of the Constitutional  
Convention; elected him Circuit Judge; con-  
ferred upon him the appointment of Supreme  
Judge, and tried to elect him to that office,  
but he and they were defeated; and a Dem-  
ocratic President gave him the appointment  
of United States District Attorney. In addi-  
tion to this he has been a candidate for Con-  
gress before two Democratic Conventions,  
and is now a candidate in opposition to a  
Democratic nominee.

This is the kind of a man Judge Hovey  
is, and he is not supported by the Democracy  
of the First District. The gallant Dem-  
ocrats of the Gibraltar District will repudiate  
him by a majority of thousands.

So much for one statement of this pretend-  
ed "Old Jackson Democrat" (but who is  
most likely a coffin handle Federalist) of the  
Tribune. His other statements are of about  
equal truthfulness and reliability. The "Old  
Jackson Democrat" of Indiana know better  
than to class so bitter an enemy of the old  
hero as Judge Hovey amongst his long  
Democrats.—New Albany Ledger.

The political skies are bright for de-  
mocracy, and are growing brighter every  
day. Cheering news comes in to us from  
every side here in the "Pocket." Niblack  
is gaining ground every day, owing to grad-  
ual changes which are made in the minds  
of those who have been vacillating. We hear  
of many republicans who cannot persuade  
themselves to vote for Hovey. They think  
that since so many of the weaker of both  
parties claim him, he cannot, surely, be a  
very good democrat, or republican, and on  
the other hand, many of those who have  
been "Hovey democrats," are beginning to  
reflect that it would be better for the party  
to elect a man whom all know to be a dem-  
ocrat, than one whom any and all parties can  
lay claim to, and cast off again at pleasure.  
The honest people don't want such an India-  
rubber man; let the republicans have whom  
they please, we want men to carry our stan-  
dards, that no other party can lay any claim  
to whatever.—Evansville Enquirer.

ELECTIONS.—The four States which have  
recently held their annual elections, have  
given Democratic majorities about as fol-  
lows:

Missouri, . . . . .	22,000
North Carolina, . . . . .	15,500
Kentucky, . . . . .	13,000
Arkansas say, . . . . .	15,000

Democratic majority in four States, 65,500

FROSTS.—The Princeton Clarion says  
there were slight frosts in that place one or  
two nights last week.

## AGRICULTURAL.

### Take Care of Your Peach Trees.

No peach tree grower should neglect  
at this time a careful examination of  
his peach trees, and a destruction of  
the worm *Ligieria Exitiosa*. Prepare  
yourself with a sharp and long nar-  
row bodied knife, a good hoe and a  
bucket of soft soap—then get into  
your orchard. With the hoe dig away  
all soil around the crown of the root  
until you have, say eight to ten inches  
deep of root fully bared to sight; now  
with the knife scrape clean all the  
roots and bark, and at the same time  
watch carefully any little appearance  
of gum oozing from the tree; for when-  
ever there is the slightest indication  
there or near there, and just under the  
bark, you will find a small white  
worm. Clean him out, cut away  
smoothly all bark that is injured, wash  
all over with the soap, and then draw  
the earth again up to the body of the  
tree, leaving a little mound about one  
foot high. If this work is neglected  
this fall, the worm will go on eating  
and growing all winter, until next  
June, when he becomes a fly and de-  
posits a new batch of eggs, you will  
have the pleasure of knowing your  
tree is girdled and destroyed. "Little  
things make up a lifetime," so a little  
care given in time will often save a  
whole orchard of hundreds of dollars  
in value.—Lx.

Trees Around Barnyards.—Much  
attention has been paid in your valu-  
able paper lately to the management  
and cultivation of fruit trees. The  
subject is one of importance, as well as  
of more attention among farmers than  
it generally receives. I am willing to  
do what I can to call more attention  
to the subject, and would therefore  
suggest a plan in which a few dollars  
might be profitably invested by every  
farmer who has a barnyard. It is this:  
To set out as many apple or other fruit  
trees around the barn and yard as the  
room will permit.

Trees so planted will soon throw out  
their roots under the barn and yard,  
where they will find an abundance of  
nourishment, which has soaked down  
from the surface of the yard, and  
which, did they not save it, could not  
be made available in any other way.  
In consequence of their proximity to  
the yard and barn, they will not need  
any manuring or further attendance,  
save to protect them from cattle till  
they grow out of their reach, which  
they will soon do, and come to bear-  
ing.

The fruit of trees so planted is al-  
ways large and well developed, and  
they almost always hang full. One of  
my neighbors, who has a row of apple  
trees on one side of his yard, has two  
trees of the same kind—one near his  
yard and the other some distance off.  
The one near it produces apples of  
twice the size, and more than four  
times the quantity of the other. His  
trees are about sixteen years of age,  
and the largest I have ever seen; a  
number of them are about eight feet in  
circumference at a distance of four feet  
from the ground, with a distance of  
sixty feet across them through the  
heads, and still growing vigorously.

It is also a great advantage to a  
yard to have trees around it, especially  
in winter, as they do much towards  
breaking the cold winds, and prevent  
much suffering among the cattle. I  
hope that those who feel disposed will  
try it this fall, as the outlay is so small  
and the result so sure that I doubt not  
they will be satisfied, and an addition-  
al attraction be given to the old home-  
stead.—Cor. Mass. Ploughman.

SAVING SEEDS.—Many farmers and  
deniers neglect to save seeds for the  
spring use, partly from the pressure of  
business, partly from forgetfulness. Now  
while seeds are ripening we will remind them  
of next year's wants. Save your best  
specimens, keep them dry and away  
from vermin marauders. The seed  
should be saved at harvest time, of ev-  
ery crop. Every farmer should have  
a place for preserving his seed. Buy-  
ing seed is expensive, and every farm-  
er should raise and save his own. It  
is his true policy.